

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO-MORROW EVENING.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTMENT.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, 814 Broadway.—THE LOVE CHASE.
LAURA KEEFE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE OLD GEORGE OF THE BARN.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE ORACLE.
CHAMBERLAIN'S THEATRE, 100 N. 3RD ST.—THE ENCHANTMENT.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE DRAGON KNIGHT.
FELON'S DREAM.—BOWERY THEATRE.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—HAWK SHOOTING.—LIVING WILDS, &c., at all hours.
ATTRACTIONS OF THE MUSEUM.—JUNE 1, 1862.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.—472 Broadway.—WHO SINGS BILLY HATFIELD.
OLIVETTE CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, &c.
PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
New York, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The retreat of the rebels from Corinth would seem to be, from the latest accounts, more of a rout than a retreat. The woods around were filled with stragglers; the roads were strewn with knapsacks and accoutrements, indicating a hurried flight. Some thousands of the rebels have fallen into the hands of our troops, and, according to the official statement of General Halleck, Beauregard must have lost confidence in his army, or he would not have deserted so strong a position as Corinth has proved to be. The flying rebel army have fled southwards on the Jackson Railroad, as far as their destination could be ascertained. We give to-day a fine map, showing the whole field of operations in the West around Corinth, and the important points which have become historic in the recent military movements in that region. The history of the advance upon Corinth which we furnish in connection with the map will put our readers in possession of the most intelligent description yet published of that interesting and important affair.

The intelligence from General Banks' column retrieves in a great measure the recent disaster, if it may be so called, of his retreat from Front Royal. A despatch to the War Department states that a brigade of our troops, with four companies of the Rhode Island cavalry in advance, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal on Friday morning and drove the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry, out of the town, and now occupy it. Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and was therefore not enabled to burn the bridges across the Shenandoah. A despatch from General Banks himself states that the Fifth New York cavalry, Colonel De Forest commanding, entered Martinsburg yesterday morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry, captured several prisoners, a wagon, several muskets, ammunition, and an American flag. Thus it appears that a large portion of the ground lost by the recent attack of the rebels upon the reduced forces of General Banks has been recovered.

The news from Norfolk to-day is interesting. Refugees who arrived from Richmond report that an army of 200,000 men is located in the vicinity of the rebel capital. The report that Richmond was evacuated is therefore improbable. The same parties, however, state that the rebel army was put upon half rations of bacon and bread, and that both officers and men were greatly demoralized and dissatisfied. General Vile, the Military Governor of Norfolk, had visited the British war ship *Binaldo*, on invitation from her officers, and was received with all due honors. A great Union meeting is being organized in Norfolk, and from the number of citizens who are daily flocking in to take the oath of allegiance to the government, it is extremely probable that the meeting will be a large and influential gathering of the loyal people of Norfolk.

Refugees who have just arrived at Cairo state that Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, is in possession of our troops. The Governor and the members of the Legislature had fled to parts unknown.

Our Key West news relative to the capture of the rebel steamer *Swan*, with a cargo valued at \$200,000, and the account of the condemnation of the British steamer *Circassian*, valued, with her cargo, at \$1,200,000, forms the most interesting portion of our intelligence to-day, which will be found in full in another column.

The European news by the City of New York off Cape Race, published in our columns this morning, is four days later than our advice by the *Europe*.

The news of the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels, following close on the confirmation of the report of the capture of New Orleans by the Union troops, had been published in England. Both events were commented on almost simultaneously by the London press, to the evident chagrin of the sympathizers with the rebel States. The *London Times* thinks that the operations of the rebel officers in the Mississippi delta displayed very poor generalship, and that the fall of New Orleans must have a very depressing effect on their friends at home and abroad.

The same paper speaks in a similar strain about the movement from Yorktown, and almost acknowledges that, should Richmond be taken, the rebel cause would be at an end. The *Times*, however, in its usual spirit, conjures up the difficulty which, it says, the United States government will find in ruling the Southern States when the war is ended.

The *Liverpool Post* thinks that the struggle is virtually at an end now, while the *London Post*—the organ of Lord Palmerston—and the *London Herald*—which speaks for the Derbyites and extreme aristocrats—continue to talk about mediation, foreign negotiation and a "settlement."

The French advance on Mexico city, and the implied intention of Napoleon to hold the territory of that republic, attracted much attention in the London journals, and had been spoken of in Parliament. The *London Times* and Lord Palmerston are very cautious not to openly condemn the action of the Emperor, and all parties seemed inclined to

leave Mexico to her fate, provided Spain could be detached from the French alliance.

An important letter from General Prim, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army, lately in Mexico, on this subject, appears in our columns to-day, and will, no doubt, be perused with the interest it merits.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to enable slaves to establish their right to freedom, under the act of August 6, 1851. A resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the official conduct of Adjutant General Thomas was offered and laid over. The bill giving compensation to the crew of the gunboat *Varuna* was passed. The memorial for the admission of Western Virginia as a separate State was considered; but no final action on it was taken. The House bill to allow California three representatives was passed: The bill to legalize all the President's acceptances of volunteers was taken up and considered for some time, some amendments being proposed; but a vote on the subject was not reached at the hour of one o'clock, the time for taking up the Tax bill, when the consideration of that subject was resumed, which, without any definite result, continued till the adjournment.
The House of Representatives was not in session.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Spanish sloop-of-war *Antonio Ulloa* arrived in this port yesterday, bringing as passengers General Prim and suite, of the Spanish army, recently operating in Mexico. General Prim intends to remain in this country a few weeks. An interesting letter from him, in reference to the present troubles in Mexico, will be found in another column of our paper this morning.

The steamer *City of New York*, from Liverpool the 21st and Queenstown the 22d of May, passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, on her voyage to New York. Our telegraphic summary from St. Johns, Newfoundland, given in the *Herald* this morning, contains news four days later than the advice by the *Europe*.

The Liverpool cotton market had, on the 21st of May, advanced from one-half of a penny from a previous decline to the same amount experienced on the days from the 16th ultimo. Breadstuffs were at nominal quotations after a slight fall. Provisions continued dull. Consols closed in London at 93½ and 93¼.

The aspect of affairs on the continent of Europe looked threatening. The German Confederation was still agitated and divided on some political question, and diplomatic relations had been suspended between Prussia and Hesse-Cassel. An Austrian army is reported to have occupied the line of the Lago-Garda.

The Right Reverend Bishops Domenee, Timon, Langhlin, MacFarland, MacIntyre, Horan and Balliarson, from America, had embarked safely at Marseilles for Civita Vecchia and Rome, in company with a number of foreign prelates of the Catholic church.

The steamer *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, brought us later dates from Aspinwall and the South Pacific. On the passage to this port the *Northern Light* captured a rebel vessel, with a valuable cargo, the circumstances of which are fully detailed in our correspondence.

Our dates from Panama are to the 22d ult. By this arrival we learn that an attempt at revolution had been set on foot in Guatemala, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious results. A party of laboring men set on foot a plot to destroy the city by fire—probably for the purpose of pillage—and with this object they attempted to explode the powder magazine in the Government House, which contained some sixty thousand pounds of powder. The fire was discovered just in time to prevent an explosion of several of the barrels, which were already charred. Several hundred carpenters had been arrested as being engaged in it. The crop of coffee in Costa Rica is spoken of as being large and valuable, and the other products of the country were in equal proportions. Our correspondence contains full details of everything new, and is of considerable public interest.

By the bark *Urania*, Captain Cooper, at this port, we have news from South America dated at Montevideo on the 4th, and Buenos Ayres on the 11th of April. Our reports state that the violent secession speeches of a few rebel Americans in Buenos Ayres, on Washington's birthday, at a public dinner, provoked some confusion, ending in a melee, during which a secessionist had one of his arms broken. The shipping trade was dull in Buenos Ayres. Montevideo was exporting live stock to Brazil in such numbers that the government was about to contract the trade by the imposition of an export duty. The newspapers of Buenos Ayres are seriously alarmed at the idea of a foreign invasion of the old Spanish-American territories, now included in the republics. It was generally thought that Napoleon would induce Spain and England to favor a grand movement towards their reconquest, in order to stave off, by a transatlantic war, revolutionary troubles in Europe. A closer and more intimate union of all the South American countries, on a plan of federation similar to the German Union, is recommended as a means of safety. The writers regret the existence of the rebellion in the United States, as it induces a temporary suspension of the spirit of the Monroe doctrine in the "only country hitherto able to prevent European invasion in any part of North or South America."

For the last six days there has been unwonted activity in the shipment of breadstuffs to Europe, there having been exported from this port during that period, 917,223 bushels of wheat, 138,545 bushels of corn, and 31,540 bushels of rye, making in the aggregate 1,127,318 bushels of grain and 27,018 barrels of flour, principally to Great Britain. The Great Eastern took out as freight 99,241 bushels of wheat and about 350 tons of assorted provisions. This sudden and extraordinary demand for breadstuffs by our English cousins leads us to believe that they are not yet fully prepared for the deposition of King Corn in favor of King Cotton.

The case of Mr. Edwin James was before a full bench of the Supreme Court, general term, on Saturday. In response to the Court, Mr. James read a statement of facts upon which he relies, sworn to by himself, and embodying the principles of his speech delivered at the Astor House two weeks ago. Mr. James' explanations were ample, and must prove satisfactory to all who heard them. Mr. Brady appeared as his counsel to speak on the subject of "allegiance," but it was not called for by the committee or the Court. The committee of the Law Institute were for some time silent after Mr. James had concluded; some conversation irrelevant to the subject matter ensued; but it was more of an exculpatory nature for their own movements in the matter than an attempt to criminate Mr. James. The Court took the papers read by Mr. James, and intimated that they would confer, and pronounce upon them on Saturday next, on which day no argument would be heard. If the Court should be satisfied, then the matter would be at an end; if they deemed any argument on the other points necessary, they would so intimate and designate members of the committee to speak to the subjects on a future day.

The stock market was very busy yesterday, the advance in government bonds being equal to ½ per cent, in Pacific Mail to 1½, and in the general railway list to ¼ per cent. Every one seems to be a buyer, and the bears are again in trouble. Money was easy at 3 per cent. Exchange closed steadily at 114½ and 1½. Gold 104½. The export of treasure was \$316,850, the receipt from California, \$225,000.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with a good demand. The sales totaled up about 1,200 bales, closing on the basis for middling uplands of 16c. A considerable part of the purchases was made by speculators. Flour was heavy, and common and medium grades of State and Western were lower. The high grades were quiet and prices steady, while sales of all kinds were moderate and chiefly to the home trade, the demand for export being quite limited. Wheat was irregular; the low and medium qualities were heavy and lower, while prime to choice lots were firm, with sales at full prices. Corn was less active, and closed dull. The sales were made at 46c. a 47½c. for new, and at 49c. for old Western mixed, with some lots at 49½c. Rye was firmer and more active, with sales at 65c. a 66c. for Western, and 72c. for State. Pork was very dull, with sales of mess at \$11 87½, a 12½, closing at the inside figure; and prime at \$9 50 a 10 62½. Sugars were steady, with sales of 420 hhds. and 750 boxes of cut, against 69,000 at the same time last year. Coffee was quiet, while prices were steady. A sale of 200 mats of Java were made at 25c. Freight was less active and buoyant. Wheat was engaged at 9½d., in ship's bags, for Liverpool; and corn at 9d., do., and four at 2s. a 2s. 3d., with some lots reported—probably to fill up—at 1s. 9d. Wheat to London was engaged at 10½d., a 11d., in ship's bags, and four at 2s. 9d. To Havre wheat was at 20c. per bushel.

Beauregard Broken Up—The Rebellion All Adrift.
Beauregard's evacuation of Corinth substantially finishes the rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi. General Halleck says that "the enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong; that he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight," and that on the morning of his departure "he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property—stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c.," that "for miles out of the town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops," and that several thousand prisoners and deserters have been captured; that demoralization exists to a great extent among Beauregard's troops, and that "he distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position" as that which he has so hurriedly abandoned.

In these brief but comprehensive and very suggestive facts we find sufficient evidence to justify our conclusion that the rebellion is substantially crushed out in the Mississippi valley. Beauregard abandoned his strong position at Corinth because he was convinced that he could not hold it against the army of General Halleck. The only strategy in this retreat is that of self-preservation. His withdrawal was not an orderly retrograde movement, but a somewhat precipitate and very disorderly flight, and very disastrous in the loss of his supplies and transportation. "He destroyed an immense amount," from which it would appear that our heavy siege batteries, having come up to close quarters and having given Monsieur Beauregard a taste of their quality, he was satisfied that it was time to be off, without risking even another day to secure the valuable stores and materials which he gave to the fire.

Whether he be bound? He endeavored first to take the easterly one of the two railroads which, from sixty to eighty miles apart, run down through the State of Mississippi from the transverse Corinth and Memphis road; but, being here arrested by a bridge destroyed, he was compelled to turn back and take the road to the westward. From this we may infer that his design was to work his way eastwardly to the chances of a junction with the rebel army of Richmond; but by the western road, to which he was driven, he can, after descending it two hundred miles to Jackson, turn by another road to the eastward, thence down the road to Mobile, and from Mobile he can ascend by steamboats the Alabama river to Montgomery, where he will strike a network of railroads communicating with the North. This detour may be his object, or he may be driven to the desperate attempt of a passage across the Mississippi at or near Vicksburg, to which point he commands the necessary railway facilities. A few miles above Vicksburg the Yazoo river—a large tributary of the Mississippi—would doubtless, if he could open a passage, furnish him the necessary steamboats and barges for crossing the remnant of his army over into Northern Louisiana, en route for Texas and Mexico.

But, whatever may be the designs of Beauregard, we think that Gen. Halleck has substantially accomplished his work in the Mississippi Valley, and that Beauregard's greatest difficulty now will be to keep an army of any strength of cohesiveness in the field. But it is rumored that he has been compelled to retreat only because of the depletion of his army to strengthen the rebel camp at Richmond; and that thus from Corinth, Richmond has been strengthened so far that it has a defensive rebel force in front of Gen. McClellan of two hundred thousand men. We are not alarmed, however, by any such reports. The retreat and demoralization of the great rebel Army of the West will unquestionably demoralize their Army of the East, raised as it has been, to a very great extent, by press gangs, and fed as it is upon half rations, with daily diminishing supplies.

In a word, the rebellion is all adrift, and with the occupation of Richmond by General McClellan, which will most probably be the next great event, we shall have nothing more to do than to gather up the fragments, that nothing may be lost. Meantime, the good results of immediately reinforcing our armies in the rear of McClellan, after this late repulse of General Banks, are beginning to appear in the recapture of Front Royal, and in other co-operative movements, which will make a short-lived rebel jubilee over the late expulsion of the old flag from the Valley of Virginia. Let our honest and patriotic President go forward in his good work, turning neither to the right nor to the left to pay any attention to the advice or clamors of our abolition disorganizers, and we may still hope by the Fourth of July to celebrate the extinction of this rebellion and the complete triumph of the Union.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.—The fine map which we publish to-day of Corinth and vicinity was drawn by one of our war correspondents with General Halleck's army, after a careful survey of the whole country represented. As soon as it became obvious, from the preparations then being made, that the movement would culminate in a protracted siege, and terminate, perhaps, in a disgraceful evacuation of the locality by the rebels, he came on here with such data as he could gather, leaving in the field others who will give our readers, in due time, the particulars of the whole matter. By this means we are again enabled to lay before the world another installment of valuable information a long way in advance of all contemporaries.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?—Greeley declares that "every defeat of our armies helps emancipation." Does he not mean that it helps the *Tribune* gun manufacturing company to obtain a contract?

THE RECENT FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Oil of Petroleum.—A terrible conflagration occurred in Williamsburg a few days ago, by which much damage was done and great danger existed of an almost universal conflagration along the wharves. A similar fire from the same cause happened only a few weeks before at Philadelphia, when several ships were destroyed. In both these cases the fire originated from petroleum conveyed in lighters. This substance is of such a gaseous and volatile nature that it is said to be liable to ignition from a candle being held within a short distance of the casks. It seems that in the Williamsburg fire the vapor from the barrels permeated from the hold of the vessel which contained the casks and penetrated into a small cabin in the front part of the lighter, where there was a stove, and the conflagration arose in consequence. One would have thought that the disaster at Philadelphia would have been a sufficient warning, but it seems not. Now, it is well known that a cargo of this description is much more dangerous than a cargo of gunpowder would be, for a barrel of gunpowder would not ignite and explode if a candle were applied so near as within an inch or more, but a barrel of petroleum will take fire by a light of any kind being brought within a foot of it. The reason is, that an atmosphere of highly inflammable gas surrounds every barrel containing this substance. It is evident, therefore, that no fire of any kind ought to be allowed on board vessels or lighters carrying such a dangerous load. Even the simple smoking of a pipe in a cabin rendered from the cargo would be dangerous, inasmuch as the inflammable vapor would penetrate through the minutest crevices and travel to the pipe, where it would quickly take fire. It becomes, therefore, the bounden duty of the proper authorities to take precautions against the happening of such events in future. A single lighter, carrying only a few barrels of this highly volatile substance, would be sufficient to kindle such a fire as might destroy in a few hours, under favorable circumstances, half of the wharves and shipping of our city, and even a great part of the city itself.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PRIM IN THIS CITY.—General Prim arrived here yesterday in the Spanish frigate *Don Antonio Ulloa*. The highly important letter from him, which we reproduce in another column from the *London Post*—the last that General Prim wrote—will show very plainly the reasons which induced the Spaniards and English to withdraw from the Mexican expedition. He says "the triple alliance no longer exists," and that "the soldiers of the French Emperor remain in Mexico to establish a throne for the Archduke Maximilian." Well may he exclaim "what madness!" for, as General Prim well knows, a day of reckoning will yet come when the United States will have something to say, and, if necessary, something to do, about this profligate arrangement of Louis Napoleon, which is intended as a set off for his policy in Italy. General Prim charges that the Commissioners of the Emperor have departed entirely from the Convention of London, and are acting on their own account. In England prepared to submit to this insult! If she is, it only proves that she is ready to bear any humiliation Napoleon may inflict. But the American government has not fallen so low as to permit the final consummation of the Emperor's scheme in Mexico—a scheme which shows that while, with one hand, in Europe he assists a nation to assert its freedom and independence, with the other he aims at the destruction of the freedom and independence of another nation upon the American continent. But he will soon find out what a grave mistake he has made.

MORE CAPTURES OF PRIZES FROM THE REBELS.—It is clear that the Confederates have completely lost whatever footing they possessed on the high seas. Their privateers are all captured, and every ship that attempts to run the blockade becomes a prize. The capture of New Orleans, Pensacola and other ports of the South, sets free an immense fleet to scour the ocean. Even our merchant vessels are making prizes. It will be seen by our news in another part of the *Herald*, brought by the *Northern Light*, that that vessel captured on her way to this port the schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, which had run the blockade from Wilmington, North Carolina, for Nassau, with fifteen bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine. But the news brought by the *Baltic* tells of more valuable prizes. The steamer *Swan*, from Mobile, having one thousand bales of cotton and a quantity of rosin, is, with her cargo, worth a quarter of a million of dollars, and the *Circassian* and her cargo, taken to Key West, are worth a million and a quarter of dollars. Fortunately, in her case, the wrong papers were thrown overboard by mistake, and those were retained which make out a clear case against her. The *Bermuda*, taken to Philadelphia, belongs to the same owners, and the same judgment probably awaits her. Thus are the rebels completely crippled on the ocean and on the navigable rivers, and nothing is wanting to complete their overthrow on the land but the fighting of two battles, which they cannot much longer postpone.

RECAPTURE OF FRONT ROYAL.—The news which we publish this morning from the valley of the Shenandoah is highly interesting. It shows that the raid of Jackson was of short continuance, and that the Union troops have recaptured Front Royal, recovering eighteen prisoners from the enemy, besides capturing six officers and one hundred and fifty privates of the rebel force, together with a large amount of transportation wagons, and five engines and eleven railroad cars. The enemy was completely surprised. This brilliant feat was effected by the Rhode Island cavalry, under Major Nelson, and a brigade of infantry. The column of Gen. Banks had already advanced beyond Martinsburg, where the enemy's cavalry were encountered and several prisoners captured. It appears that the brave Col. Kenly, of the First Maryland regiment, still lives, and that he lies wounded at Winchester. Thus it is made evident that the Confederates cannot hold the ground upon which they make sudden incursions, and that continual falling back is their normal condition. Advancing is but the exception to the rule, and when it is attempted the rebels are punished severely for it.

QUERY.—Does Greeley's anxiety for the defeat of our armies arise from a love of the negro or gun contracts?

THE BLACK MAN'S ORGANS.—The *Tribune*, whose editor has forgotten that there is a white race.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Reoccupation of Shenandoah Valley.

Front Royal Recaptured by the Union Troops.

The Rebels Driven from the Place.

THE UNION LOSS SLIGHT, &c., &c., &c.

A despatch received at the War Department states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island cavalry, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry.

Our loss is eight killed, five wounded and one missing, all from the Rhode Island cavalry. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty privates.

Among the officers are Captain Beckwith West, of the Forty-eighth Virginia regiment; First Lieutenant Grinnell, of the Eighth Louisiana regiment; Lieutenants J. R. Dickson and Waterman, of the Twelfth Georgia regiment.

We recaptured eighteen of our own troops, taken by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago, among whom were Major Wm. F. Collins, of the First Vermont cavalry; George H. Griffin, Adjutant of the Fifth New York cavalry; Lieutenant Durges, of the Fifth New York cavalry; and Frederic Farr, Adjutant of the First Maryland infantry.

We captured a large amount of transportation wagons, and also engines and eleven railroad cars.

Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and was therefore not enabled to burn the bridges across the Shenandoah.

A despatch gives the names of our killed as follows:—Captain Wm. P. Ainsworth, Corporal John C. Babcock, Corporal D. Barnard, Edward K. Barnard, Cyrus A. Brackett, Calvin Cushman, Ben. Dushure and E. B. Allen, all of the Rhode Island cavalry.

The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in among them in splendid style.

BALTIMORE, May 31, 1862.
A despatch just received here says that Colonel De Forest, of the 1st New York cavalry, General Banks' corps d'armee, has advanced beyond Martinsburg. He reports this morning that Colonel Kenly is at Winchester, wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.
A despatch from General Banks to the Secretary of War states that the Fifth New York cavalry, Colonel De Forest commanding, entered Martinsburg this morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry, captured several prisoners, a wagon, muskets, ammunition and an American flag.

Colonel De Forest reports that Colonel Kenly is at Winchester, wounded.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PRIM.

Interesting Letter from the General Relative to the Mexican War.

The Spanish sloop-of-war *Don Antonio Ulloa*, Commander Serran, arrived yesterday from Havana, after a passage of five days.

She brings as passengers General Prim, of the Spanish army, his son and suite, en route for Europe. It is his intention to remain a few weeks in this country. They are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

The *Don Antonio Ulloa* has a crew of one hundred and thirty-five men, mounts six guns, and is of three hundred and fifty horse power.

Appreciation of the arrival of General Prim, we find in the *London Post*, of the 17th of May, just received by the *Europe*, the following interesting letter from the Count de Reus to a friend in London.

INFELIX DESTINY is stronger than the will of man. Could I have doubted it, what has just occurred here would have convinced me.

The triple alliance no longer exists. The soldiers of the Emperor remain in this country to establish a throne for the Archduke Maximilian—what madness!—while the soldiers of England and Spain withdraw from the Mexican soil.

You, who are aware of the attachment I have for the Emperor, and the truly fraternal esteem in which I hold the brave French and all that relates to them, will readily comprehend the bitterness of my soul when I am obliged to quit the battle field and to separate myself from my comrades, when the fustest dream of my life was to combat for the same cause as the French and on the same ground.

But it was impossible for me to remain without forgetting altogether what I am and what I owe to my Queen and my country.

The truth, after all, is that the Commissioners of the Emperor have departed entirely from the Convention of London, with the determination of acting on their own account. The pretext was the protection which they insisted on extending to the Mexican emigrants, Alamo, and the reds who arrived at Vera Cruz, assuming that they came with the fixed plan of destroying the republic in order to create a monarchy in favor of the Archduke Maximilian. Since then, in the conference of the 10th, five days before the negotiation with the Mexican government, M. de Seligny declared that he would no longer treat with the government of Juarez.

In the last process verbal is clearly expressed, clearly established in *actum*, as the diplomatists say—and that document alone will suffice for public opinion to determine who is right and who is wrong.

As to myself (a Spaniard), you will readily understand that I could not support this radical change of the political system of this country if a prince of the American monarchy was to be imposed on it.

The Alliance came here bound by the convention of London, and we could not depart from it without placing ourselves in the wrong. I withdrew, then, with my troops, and go to Havana, to await the orders of my government.

Yours, &c., PRIM.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26, 1862.
Arrived steamer *Orizaba*, Panama; ship *Zingora*, Hobbin Hood and Torment, Hong Kong; Dublin, New York. Sailed ship *Douglas*, Hong Kong.

The three ships from China bring nearly one hundred Mangolian passengers. About the same number of Americans arrived by to-day's steamer from Panama.

Nine hundred passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia by two steamers last week.

The *Orizaba* brings news from the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, to the 8th inst. On that day the French army commenced retreating from before Puebla toward America. It appears there had previously been fighting.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

The Retreat of the Rebels.

The Complete Demoralization of Beauregard's Army.

Several Thousand Prisoners in Our Hands.

Beauregard's Distrust of His Own Troops.

Official Despatch from General Halleck.

The Operations of the Army of the West.

SEE MAP ON FIRST PAGE.

MEMPHIS DESERTED, &c., &c., &c.

Telegrams to the Press.
CORINTH, May 30, 1862.

It is now ascertained that the evacuation of Corinth commenced night before last, the enemy retreating southwardly until they reached the railroad bridge burned by a detachment of our forces, whence they went to Grand Junction, and thence southwardly, on the Jackson Railroad.

Some ladies and several citizens remain here. The citizens inform us that Richmond has been evacuated, and that Memphis is almost wholly deserted, all the stores being closed, with the exception of a few groceries.

It is ascertained that Van Dorn had a band of Indians under him. Colonel Jackson reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, haversacks, arms and accoutrements, showing great demoralization.

The woods are full of stragglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible. Probably between two and three thousand, including almost the entire Thirteenth Louisiana, are in our lines now.

Many of them are deserters, and the *Chances* have been captured since the evacuation.

A United States military telegraph line was completed to this point to-night.

CAIRO, May 31, 1862.
A Memphis refugee, who left there a fortnight ago, Tuesday, arrived to-day. He says the rebels have 1,500 artillerymen garrisoning the forts, and says in consequence of a scarcity of coal, most of the rebel gunboats have been abandoned and their guns taken to Fulton and Fort Randolph.

A strong pontoon bridge has been constructed by the rebels in the rear of Fort Wright, over which a retreat when necessary can be made.

Despatch from General Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 31, 1862.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight.

This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of the town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops.

A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by General Pope at 2,000.

General Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized.

In all the engagements for the last few days their resistance has been slight.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

The Operations of the Army of the West.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebels is an event which puts almost an entire new face upon war matters at the West. All had looked forward to a day of fearful carnage, when the forces under General Halleck should cross the line of the great Tishomingo swamp, behind which was the rebel Gibraltar, and it was understood that Beauregard's army was there to make his great final stand; and now, when it is found that the stronghold has fallen, and that, too, without even the semblance of a general battle, the public wakes his eyes and wonders to what new surprise the rebel authorities will next treat us.

The history of General Halleck's campaign in Tennessee and Mississippi shows it to have been managed with the most adroit skill from first to last. Arriving upon the ground a few days after the battle of Shiloh (about the middle of April) he found the army of General Grant in a most deplorable condition—the ranks decimated to a fearful extent by the fight upon the 6th and 7th, and by diseases incident to exposure and non-acclimation, destitute of means of transportation, wanting in arms, and horses and camp paraphernalia, demoralized by disaster, and as unfit for the field as an army well could be. The army of General Buell, however, was in better condition, as was also